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STATISTICAL NOTES *regarding the COLONY OF NATAL.* By DR. MANN,
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Commissioner of the Natal Government.*

[Read before the Statistical Society, 15th December, 1868.]

EIGHTY years back, the South African land, that now basks in the light of the British countenance as the colony of Natal, was a naturally luxuriant tract of wild country, hanging between the moist sea breezes of the Indian Ocean and the parched interior plains of the great continent; practically unknown to the civilised nations of Europe, but, at the same time, certainly filled with a numerous population of black skin, who were distributed into patriarchal clans, subservient each to its own particular head man, or chief. There were at that period not less than ninety independent tribes of the Kafir variety of man, spread over the eleven thousand square miles of land that now constitutes the colony. They were essentially a gentle people, certainly too densely packed to be able to indulge nomadic propensities, and living chiefly by rude cultivation of the ground, and pasturing cattle, sheep, and goats on the wild herbage. They dwelt in low hemispherical huts of grass, which were about the highest efforts of their constructive skill. They were almost without clothes, excepting strips of skins, which were more matters of adornment than service. They had a singularly small repertory of domestic utensils and implements. Their weapons were bucklers of ox hide, knobbed sticks, and iron-tipped lances. They troubled themselves as little as possible with the chase, and preferred to sit in the sunshine, and count their goats and cows, and see their women scrape such holes in the ground as the millet seed could not dispense with, than to do any other thing, if it ever crossed their perception that there was aught else that could be done in such a world of sunshine.

Now, in making what most probably is the first allusion to the statistics of this particular region that has come before the Statistical Society of London, it may be worth while to start from the

actual beginning, and inquire what were the statistical capabilities of these aboriginal savages basking in their sunshine or sheltering from the wind and rain in their extemporised beehives, what were their powers of dealing numerically with the events and circumstances of their condition. Well, this much, at least, is clear concerning them. Every noble savage that sat in the sunshine had five fingers on each hand, the most natural and convenient of all tablets, and whenever he had occasion to count he could hold up one of these fingers after the other and call it by its proper name, thus:—

<i>Nye</i>	was one.
<i>Bili</i>	„ two.
<i>Tatu</i>	„ three.
<i>Ne</i>	„ four.
<i>Thlanu</i>	„ five.

Then, having finished off one cluster of counters, and there being a second of exactly the same character available, nothing was more natural than to proceed with the other hand. Thus:—

“Tat’ isi tupa,” which means literally “Take the thumb,” of course that is “the thumb of the other hand,” became SIX.

“Kombile”—that is, the forefinger (also of the second hand)—became SEVEN.

“Shiyangalobili”—that is, “You must leave two,” of course *two fingers of the second hand*—became EIGHT.

“Shiyangalulunye,”—that is, “you must leave one,” of course *one finger of the second hand*—became NINE.

“Shumi” was ten, and meant the polishing off of the entire number of available counters, by holding up the little finger of the second hand.

Any thing beyond this, as there were no more natural digits to fall back upon, became merged at once with the sand grains of the sea shore, the stars of the sky, and the leaves of the forest or pasture. It was simply “a great number.” Most of the Kafirs now begin to enumerate larger quantities by compounding these simple indications of number. But this is almost certainly an importation into the original and intrinsic simplicity of the affair, made with paulo-post-future tenses and optative and potential moods for the verbs, by the missionary teachers.

Now it may possibly be worth a passing reflection, in connection with this illustration, whether there is not here some ground for the conclusion that the fingers of the human hand were primarily sticks, or beads, of the natural human abacus, and put to their proper use by these dusky “originals” of the South African soil. If so, the refinement of civilisation, which has turned them into implements and instruments of work, may, after all, have been more convenient

than correct; and these noble savages may be right in the very strong instinct they still manifest not to degrade a "counting organ" into a tool of toilsome labour. Certainly the Natal Kafir still infinitely prefers to "take the thumb," and "to leave two fingers," than to meddle with the inconvenient handle of either the plough or spade.

It will not be matter for surprise, in the face of this statement of the aboriginal and intrinsic statistical qualification, that literally nothing is known of the actual numbers of the human race which were dwelling on this South African soil in these early days. Indeed it is only possible to learn any thing at all of these really curious and interesting aboriginal people, by cross-questioning living men, and ascertaining what they remember to have heard their fathers or their grandfathers say. The period which goes back beyond this very brief depth of reliable and investigable tradition is an absolute blank. There are no records of any kind that can be drawn upon. The pre-historic man inquirers have here a remarkable and original, if not fertile, field for their investigation. They may certainly deal here with "pre-historic men" who are juniors to their own grandfathers.

The only way in which it has been possible to arrive at the fact that there were some ninety small independent tribes living in the territory which is now Natal, is, that the names of these tribes and of their chiefs have been recovered from the half-clouded memories of living natives. Having got the names, it is of course *now* possible to count the number without "taking the thumb and leaving two fingers," and halting at the vast and mystic "shumi," which fades into infinity with the tip of the last left finger. That the ranks of these ninety tribes were however, well filled, looms out from the fact, also averred by living men, that at this time there was only one small tract of the country now included within the Natal boundaries, namely, a narrow spot lying immediately under the Drakenberg frontier, and between the sources of the Umzimkulu and Bushmans' rivers, which was devoid of population.

To pass now at once from the traditional into the historic period of this colony. The historical period of Natal dates properly from the year 1823, and therefore still covers an interval of time that is five years within half a century. In the year 1823, the hem of European influence for the first time fairly touched the land. In that year a naval officer, who had been engaged in surveying duties along this part of the African coast, conceived the idea of planting a party of European traders where the fine natural inlet of water that has since become the Port of Natal, is found. This officer, Lieutenant Farewell, at once entered into negotiation with the dominant chief of the district for a small suitable site of land, and

managed, through various vicissitudes of fortune, which cannot be touched upon on this occasion, finally to establish white feet and commercial proceedings upon the seaboard.

It is necessary, however, for statistical purposes, to relate that when Lieutenant Farewell introduced the foot of civilised commerce to this region, matters had changed greatly among the aboriginal inhabitants from the patriarchal and barbaro-flourishing state that has been alluded to; a military despotism had sprung up under the genius of one man, and the ninety peaceable tribes had been either bowed to the yoke or scattered to the four winds of the South African heaven. The Zulu-Kafir race had gradually become a name of terror and power that absorbed or overshadowed the older distribution of the naturally indolent people. The military frontier of this dominant but upstart tribe was a little advanced into what is now the territory of Natal when Lieutenant Farewell entered upon his negotiations; but the rest of the land was almost desolate. A few wretched fugitives lurked in concealment in natural fastnesses and impenetrable thickets, dragging out a precarious and wretched existence, and in some instances even driven to cannibal practices, which were altogether unknown to their earlier traditions. The luxuriant gardens were desolate, and the flocks and herds swept away by the frequent raids of the northern conquerors. The year after Lieutenant Farewell's landing it was a very rare thing indeed to find more than two natives together, and it was almost impossible to get at the lurking places of the scared fugitives. From this time, however, the White Coast Settlement became the rallying point towards which the fugitive natives gradually directed their steps. On the year following that on which the Statistical Society of London was founded, namely, in 1835, there were 1,000 adult men, capable of bearing arms, gathered round the small knot of white-skinned adventurers at the new port, and the settlement was formally organised into a township, which thenceforth became "Port Natal," or more properly the Port of Durban, its name being conferred in compliment to Sir Benjamin D'Urban, the British governor at the Cape. This, therefore, must be looked upon as the first nucleus of the colony of Natal, and the colony may be so held to have a social age approximately the same with the existence of the Statistical Society.

Soon after the settlement of the township of Durban, discontented Dutchmen from the old colony caught scent of the milk and honey of the new land, and came flocking down with cattle and families into its upland districts from the northern mountain frontier. This led at first to collisions and disputes with the British authorities at the Cape, who began to think the land was worth looking after, when they found others so anxious for its possession.

These all issued in the entire tract of land comprised between the Drakenberg Mountains and the sea, and between the Tugela and Umzimkulu rivers, which with one trifling exception are still the boundaries of the dependency, being formally and finally annexed under British rule, and settled as the colony of Natal.

Natal, thus constituted, with an addition of territory recently made as a new county to the south of the River Umzimkulu, comprises eleven millions of acres, or approaching to seventeen thousand square miles of land.

The exact quantity of land comprised in the several industrial divisions of the colony, exclusive of certain reserves of commonages set apart for new townships, is :—

	Acres.
Pietermaritzburg and Upper Umkomanzi divisions	3,192,631
Klip River and Newcastle divisions	2,290,095
Weenen division	1,267,585
Victoria Inanda and Tugela divisions	556,866
Umvoti division	909,713
Durban and Alexandra divisions	1,109,529
Alfred county division	1,000,000
Total	<u>10,326,419</u>

Of this land 4,459,797 acres had, at the commencement of the present year (1868), been granted or sold to white proprietors ; 75,315 acres of the quantity being to missionaries for native use.

1,312,235 acres have been reserved, under trust, for the exclusive use of the natives, and 4,554,387 still remain in the hands of the Crown, available for disposal.

In connection with this subject of the appropriation and occupation of the land, it is worth while to remark what strange revolutions have occurred, even within the few brief years in which Natal has been a colony, in the view that has been held as to the amount of land that is requisite for each occupier. The first grants were made in favour of the old Dutch pioneers, who, indeed, had for the most part taken up the land for themselves before the British Government had itself assumed any proprietary right in the colonial soil. These men received 6,000 acres apiece for their homesteads. But shortly after the first settlement of the colony, in the year 1843, they formally urged upon the Lieutenant-Governor that it was altogether impossible for a man to provide for his family upon 6,000 acres of land, and in many instances additional grants of 2,000 acres were added to the original holdings upon this plea.

In the year 1847 a systematic and organised attempt was made to introduce a large number of English settlers direct from the

British Isles, under the inducement of giving free grants of land. An association was formed in England, which arranged with the Colonial Government to take up 50 acres of Crown land for every 10*l.* deposited and every adult settler sent out. Of the 50 acres 20 only were given to the settlers, and 30 acres were retained by the promoters for their own share of the bargain. An extra 25 acres was finally added to the settler's allotment by the Government. But even then there remained the curious fact, that 45 acres of land was deemed sufficient for an Englishman within twelve or thirteen years of the time when 8,000 acres of land was deemed barely sufficient for a Dutchman.

At the present time the grants of Crown lands vary from 50 acres, with a good tract of surrounding commonage, to 200 acres, with 400 acres of reserve for easy purchase.

It is not an easy thing to give an exact and reliable statement of the value of land in colonies circumstanced like Natal. Within the last three or four years it was estimated above the warrant of circumstances. Since the commercial crisis it has gone down very much; but the price still varies considerably with position. The upset price of Crown land is 4*s.* an acre, and at the present time land may be purchased in all but the most desirable positions at this rate. Coast land, suitable for planting sugar and coffee sells at from 1*l.* to 5*l.* an acre. Corporation suburban land belonging to the city of Maritzburg sells for 7*l.* 10*s.* per acre. It has been no uncommon thing, within the last four or five years, for 3,000-acre farms, within twenty or thirty miles of the city, and either without or with only rude buildings, to sell for 1,000*l.*

It has been stated that, in the year 1835, the native population of Natal barely exceeded 1,000 adult males. The white members of the coast settlement at that time numbered about 16.

In the year 1840 the white population of Natal amounted to about 6,000 individuals; but these were almost entirely Dutch Boers, recently introduced from beyond the mountains. In 1840, the black population was estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000.

Soon after the annexation of the territory as a British colony, two-thirds of these Dutch people left, and the white population was again reduced to a very low ebb.

At the end of the year 1858 the population was estimated at:—

White people	9,000
Black „	130,000

Within the subsequent ten years the white numbers have nearly doubled. The increase of the population within that period is broadly expressed in the following statement:—

Population of Natal.

	White.		Kafirs.		Indian Coolies.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1861	6,664	5,874	65,324	75,041	—	152,903
'63	7,829	6,161	72,694	83,367	1,184	171,235
'65	9,003	7,366	83,055	92,165	5,570	197,159
'66	9,154	7,519	78,063	77,285	{ including }	172,021
'67	9,194	7,769	78,043	92,812	„ Coolies }	187,818

It will be understood that the increase in the number of the black population is largely due to the gradual influx of refugees from neighbouring barbarous districts and to the introduction of Indian Coolie labourers for the service of the planters.

The estimate of the black population can only be looked upon as approximate. The natives are constitutionally averse to being numbered, which somehow they take to imply increased taxation or service. The estimate is made by counting the huts for taxing, and then allowing four individuals to each hut as the probable distribution of inmates.

An approach to the number of the European population which has been introduced from without, is given in the following table of immigrants introduced by public aid :—

Previously to 1858, under the system of small land grants	2,500	individuals.
In '58	106½	statute adults.
„ '59	121½	„
„ '60	153½	„
„ '61	304	„
„ '62	402½	„
„ '63	256	„
„ '64	113½	„
„ '65	92	„
„ '66	69	„
„ '67-68	400	„
General total	4,518	„

This, however, of course, does not represent the entire number introduced into the community from without, as there are constantly stray accessions arriving in the colony, independent of all action from the Government.

At the end of last year there were thus approximately 17,000 white-skinned Europeans, 175,000 dark-skinned Africans, and 5,000 Asiatics within the colony to be looked after. This would about make up the population of a third-rate county town in England,

like Thetford, if the white-skins only are reckoned, and not be much in excess of Leeds if all are included.

At the commencement of the present year the exact population of Natal, as nearly as it could then be ascertained, was :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
White population	9,272	7,930	17,202
Indian Coolie population	4,651	1,647	6,298
Native population	108,983	117,556	226,539
Aliens and strangers	—	—	769
Total	—	—	250,608

4,087 persons were occupied with agriculture.

179 " manufactures.

415 " commerce.

It will be worth while, as an illustration of one of the social peculiarities of early colonial life, just to enumerate here in passing, what the State dignitaries are that are found essential to look after the order and interests of this handful of men.

A Lieutenant-Governor.

A Chief Justice.

Two Puisne Judges.

A Military Commandant.

Colonial Secretary.

„ Treasurer.

Secretary for Native Affairs.

Attorney-General.

Speaker, and Legislative Council of twelve elected members.

Auditor of Public Accounts.

Registrar of Deeds.

Surveyor-General.

Colonial Engineer.

Collector of Customs.

Port Captain.

Postmaster-General.

Master of the Court.

Sheriff.

Superintendent of Education.

Eleven resident Magistrates.

This enumeration appropriately brings in the consideration of the public expenditure of the colony, which is given in the following

statement, for the sixteen years that have now elapsed since its affairs have been growing into comparative importance.

Public Expenditure of Natal.

	£		£
1852	31,806	1860	80,385
'53	29,754	'61	121,711
'54	32,406	'62	94,525
'55	33,894	'63	96,381
'56	35,230	'64	142,766
'57	41,635	'65	169,214
'58	48,209	'66	186,895
'59	49,917	'67	178,961

Of the large expenditure ascribed to the year 1866, 50,000*l.* was attributable to public works of various kinds, and to the necessity of moving the troops to the frontier incident upon the disturbance caused by the war between the Dutch Boers and the Basutos.

The public revenue of Natal, raised to meet this expenditure, for the same series of years, was:—

Public Revenue of Natal.

	£		£
1852	29,650	1860	86,859
'53	30,272	'61	114,087
'54	31,397	'62	109,299
'55	34,050	'63	123,088
'56	36,096	'64	152,242
'57	45,733	'65	171,009
'58	47,043	'66	98,319
'59	50,905	'67	142,631

It will be remarked that during this series of years the expenditure only exceeded the revenue to a trifling amount on three years, namely:—

	£
1854. Excess of expenditure	1,009
'58. „	1,166
'61. „	7,624

On all other years there being a considerable margin in favour of the revenue, until the year 1866, when a new and very unwelcome order of affairs is entered upon. The excess of expenditure for the year 1866 was returned as 88,576*l.*, and for the year 1867, 36,330*l.*, and for the present year it is estimated that it will amount to 25,000*l.*, notwithstanding very large reductions having been made in public outlay.

The principal reason for this remarkable change in the aspect of financial affairs is at once suggested by Statement B (Appendix)

of the value of articles of import during the important years extending from 1852 to 1867.

It will be observed in that statement, that while the value of imported articles was 591,000*l.* in 1864, it was only 263,000*l.* in 1866, and 269,000*l.* in 1867. Now the import duties amount to 6 per cent. on value, and, therefore, form a considerable element in the public income. The customs' duties collected for the years from 1864 to 1867 were :—

	£
1864	59,900
'65	42,100
'66	29,500
'67	35,300

There is here, therefore, 30,000*l.* of the yearly deficiency at once accounted for by the failure of one source. The rest of the deficiency is really due to collateral influences hanging upon this one central pivot, namely, decreased commerce and stagnation of trade. A gentleman who spoke, in allusion to this subject, at a meeting of the Society of Arts, last week, and who has had an intimate experience in Natal affairs during nineteen years, accounted for the fact in the following graphic way. He said, "The birth of Natal may be stated to date from 1850, and from that time until 1860 very little was done beyond scratching up the soil in a few places in a most unbusiness-like way, and producing a few samples, which were laid before the world as specimens of what could be produced. Almost all those who went out at first were shopkeepers, who tried to live upon one another, and the consequence was that in a few years a vast number of them had to pay their creditors in England with a few shillings in the pound." In the years 1864 and 1865 so much more of English merchandise was imported into Natal than could be turned to account under this false principle of "shopkeeper's speculation," that the merchants' stores became glutted with goods, and importation fell suddenly to nearly one half. It will be noticed that, from the years 1864 to 1867, Natal set itself honestly to work to meet the change in its domestic affairs, by diminishing its consumption of imported luxuries. Thus, the importation of cotton and woollen fabrics was diminished from 91,000*l.* value to 72,000*l.* value. Leather manufactures were reduced from 22,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* Wearing apparel, from 76,000*l.* to 44,000*l.* Saddlery, from 11,000*l.* to 900*l.* Cabinet ware, from 9,000*l.* to 3,000*l.* Iron ware, from 57,000*l.* to 11,000*l.* Wood, from 8,000*l.* to nothing. Implements and machinery, from 12,000*l.* to 1,900*l.* Beer, spirits, and wine, from 206,000*l.* to 78,000*l.*; and oilmen's stores, from 16,000*l.* to 6,000*l.*

A still more important side of this question, however, rises into

view, when the attention is turned from the imports to the exports of the colony. Previously to the year 1852 the Natal exports were not worthy of notice. In the year 1852 their value was under 28,000*l.*; in the year 1862 the value was 127,000*l.* In the year 1867 it was 225,000*l.*; in the first nine months of the present year it was 200,000*l.* In the year 1852 the value of arrowroot exported was nothing; in 1867 it was 9,000*l.* In 1852 the value of salt meat exported was nothing; in 1867 it was 4,000*l.*

In 1852 the export of living animals was nothing; in 1867 it was 1,400*l.*

In 1852 the export of wool was 2,000*l.*; in 1867 it was 80,000*l.*

In 1852 the export of cotton wool was 65*l.*; in 1867 it was nearly 5,000*l.*

In 1852 the export of sugar was 12*l.*; in 1867 it was 70,000*l.*

In 1852 the export of spices was nothing; in 1867 it was 1,200*l.*

It is expected that the exports of sugar to England and to the Inland States for the present year will rise to the value of 130,000*l.* sterling.

Statement C (Appendix), gives the exact value of the principal articles of export for the series of years, from 1852 to 1867.

In the following table the value of the same exports, for the first nine months of 1867 and of the current year, is given:—

	Nine Months, 1867.	Nine Months, 1868.
	£	£
Arrowroot	5,928	2,385
Beans and peas	1,266	707
Flour and meal	455	1,031
Grain	3,912	6,295
Butter	7,861	6,069
Salt meat	4,019	4,596
Hides	3,525	6,668
Horns and hoofs	525	325
Skins	1,567	6,416
Living animals	350	3,434
Ivory	5,761	5,732
Ostrich feathers	8,057	6,940
Wool	72,939	82,567
Cotton	4,311	1,785
Sugar and molasses	38,586	58,388
Spices, cayenne pepper	1,116	91
Manufactured tobacco	—	121
Coffee	3	204

It will be remarked, that coffee for the first time appears in the exports of the last nine months to the extent of twenty tons. A considerable quantity of both coffee and tobacco are now grown in the colony, but the produce will continue to be consumed within

colonial limits for some years to come. It will be noted, on reference to the returns of imports, that the value of coffee imported has been reduced within five years from 26,000*l.* to 9,000*l.*, and the value of manufactured tobacco from 1,600*l.* to 1,000*l.* This is almost entirely due to the increase of the colonial production. The actual consumption of these articles within the colony has scarcely diminished. The reduction of the imports of flour and grain within three years, from 38,000*l.* to 14,000*l.*, must be viewed in a similar light as these are necessities of life rather than luxuries. At the beginning of the present year there were 3,155 acres of land in the colony under coffee cultivation, yielding about 110,000 lbs. of the berry for the last year's crop. There were 163 acres under tobacco, yielding 38,000 lbs. There were 87,591 acres under the various grain crops, estimated to yield about 1,170,000 bushels of grain.

The following statement gives the exact values of Natal imports and exports for the quarter of a century during which the colony has had an economical and industrial history:—

<i>Imports.</i>			
	£		£
1843	11,712	1856	102,512
'44	41,141	'57	184,549
'45	40,591	'58	172,832
'46	41,598	'59	219,917
'47	46,981	'60	354,987
'48	46,204	'61	402,689
'49	55,921	'62	449,469
'50	111,015	'63	473,333
'51	125,462	'64	591,686
'52	103,701	'65	454,206
'53	89,434	'66	263,305
'54	112,492	'67	269,580
'55	86,551		
<i>Exports.</i>			
	£		£
1843	1,348	1856	56,562
'44	11,387	'57	82,496
'45	10,400	'58	100,587
'46	17,142	'59	103,966
'47	14,376	'60	139,698
'48	10,866	'61	119,299
'49	11,991	'62	127,288
'50	17,106	'63	158,565
'51	21,817	'64	220,267
'52	27,845	'65	210,254
'53	36,458	'66	203,402
'54	43,661	'67	225,671
'55	52,073		

A reference to the figures of this statement will show that, in

the year 1864, the value of the imports received into Natal exceeded the value of the exports made from the colony by no less a sum than 371,000*l.*, the imports having doubled within a period of four years and a-half, during which the European population had not increased 4,000. In the last nine months the excess of the value of imports over exports was only 12,359*l.*, although the actual amount of imports had increased, under some slight return of prosperity, by 8,838*l.* This result is due to the threefold influence, 1st, of a more sparing use of imported luxuries, not ranking as indispensable necessities of life with a mixed and impoverished community; 2nd, to a large increase within the colony of certain articles of consumption hitherto largely imported to supply the current demand; and, 3rd, to the great increase of exportable produce under the displacement, by the wholesome pressure of dire necessity, of "shopkeepers living upon each other," by men recognising the necessity of living instead by labour applied to the land.

It should be noted, in regard to the exports of Natal, that the ivory and ostrich feathers are not properly productions of the colony. They are collections made by the Natal merchants, in the process of trade, from the lands beyond the inland frontier. Some portion of the horns, skins, hides, and wool are also productions of the extra-colonial territory, but it is not possible to say what proportion of these exports should be referred to this source. The produce of Natal wool, for the year, was estimated at 434,000 lbs.

At the commencement of the present year, the portion of land in Natal under cultivation was distributed in the following way:—

	Acres.		Acres.
Under wheat	2,845	Under arrowroot	978
„ maize	39,581	„ cotton	1,430
„ millet	2,495	„ flax	2
„ oats	2,281	„ cayenne.....	64
„ barley	466	„ tobacco	207
„ beans and buckwheat....	1,158	„ potatoes	1,103
„ sugar	16,882	„ sweet potatoes	1,205
„ coffee	4,850		

The amount of crops actually reaped in the last year was—

Wheat (3-bushel sacks) muids	11,200	Cayenne	lbs.	37,512
Maize	102,843	Tobacco	„	81,026
Millet	3,937	Potatoes	muids	17,150
Oats.....	3,664	Sweet potatoes	„	56,594
Oat hay	7,273	Cotton.....	lbs.	152,751
Barley	muids 1,180			
Beans	„ 2,320			
Buckwheat	„ 722			
Sugar	tons 5,613			
Coffee	lbs. 102,973			
Arrowroot	cwts. 10,295			
Flax.....	lbs. 860			

Native Crops—

Maize	muids	294,759
Kafir corn (millet)....	„	127,367
Sweet potatoes	„	15,520
Sugar	tons	114

There was also an additional quantity of land cultivated by the natives :—

	Acres.	
Under maize	65,000	yielding 295,000 muids.
„ millet	24,000	„ 128,000 „
„ sweet potatoes	661	„ 15,500 „
„ sugar	103	„ 114 tons.

The entire extent of land cultivated in the colony is—

	Acres.
By European settlers	103,000
„ natives	90,000

Of the land cultivated by white settlers—

46,000 acres	were in crop.
31,000 „	had been reaped.
15,000 „	were broken up, but not in crop.

A very considerable proportion of the land not under cultivation consists of luxuriant coarse natural pasture.

The Statement A (in the Appendix) shows the progress of the chief branches of agricultural produce during the last eight years.

It will be remarked, that during these years the land under sugar has been quadrupled; the land under coffee increased twenty-eight fold; the land under maize nearly doubled; and that cotton and tobacco are pretty well new articles of attention within the period. The land under wheat has been about doubled, and the land under oats considerably reduced. Corn crops are not generally favourite crops, because, under careless management, they are liable to rust, in consequence of the ordinary harvest time being a wet period. They will, however, certainly return into favour as more skilful management is accorded them.

The live stock upon the pastures of the colony at the commencement of the present year was :—

1. Belonging to European settlers :—

Horses.....	11,906	Woolled sheep	234,486
Mules	188	Angora goats	24,605
Asses	100	Common „	22,288
Horned cattle.....	109,647	Pigs.....	9,366

2. Belonging to natives :—

Horses.....	11,383	Goats	117,123
Horned cattle.....	301,934	Pigs.....	1,831
Native sheep, with hairy fleece	51,778		

The economical yield of the live stock of European settlers for the year was estimated at :—

	lbs.		lbs.
Butter	298,785	Wool	434,573
Cheese.....	4,806		
Bacon	65,808	Angora hair	96

There were also about 11,000 gallons of rum distilled in the coast districts.

The general growth of the live stock of the colony, during a period of ten years, is shown in the following statement:—

Kind of Stock.	1857.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Horses	8,157	8,560	8,221	7,973	11,105	12,594	14,274	15,294	16,782
Horned cattle } cattle	102,153	84,574	172,291	113,276	274,040	241,861	289,184	303,344	339,547
Sheep	37,595	63,250	85,559	76,499	122,425	149,164	171,654	212,874	252,577
Goats	25,149	25,909	117,719	38,447	86,288	116,091	126,621	151,824	131,482
Pigs	—	—	1,566	1,462	3,307	4,924	5,172	2,231	1,771

The horses have nearly trebled within a period of ten years; the horned cattle have quadrupled; and the sheep, woolled and hairy, have multiplied about eight-fold. Between the years 1857 and 1862 the increase of horned cattle was affected very seriously and injuriously by the introduction of epidemic lung disease, before unknown in the colony. The murrain has now pretty well disappeared, and the cattle of the colony are again multiplying fast. It was the occurrence of this epidemic among the herds of the old settlers which in the main led to the introduction of woolled sheep.

The following statement shows the number of mills and manufactories at work in Natal eight years since, and at the beginning of the present year:—

	1860.	1868.
Steam sugar mills	31	55
Water "	3	1
Animal power mills	6	2
Water-power corn mills	13	28
Steam-power "	3	2
Arrowroot mills	22	14
Coffee pulpers	4	8
Brick fields	5	10
Tile yards	5	5
Steam-power saw mills	—	5
Water-power "	6	4
Handsaw pits	—	23
Tobacco manufactories	—	2
Soap and candle manufactories	3	3
Soda water manufactories	—	4
Waggon "	3	10
Distilleries	2	4
Breweries	—	2
Tanneries	—	2
Steam iron works	1	4
Bone mill	—	1
Steam cotton gin	—	1
Printing presses	4	6

The Statements D and E (Appendix) express the variation of prices of certain imported articles and articles of colonial produce in the colony during eight years:—

The prices returned for the most important articles of import and colonial produce, at the beginning of the present year, are:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Horses	6	10	0	15	0	0	Rum, per gallon	0	5	0	0	11	0	
Mules	8	10	0	15	0	0	Coffee, per cwt.	3	10	0	4	15	0	
Draught oxen	3	0	0	5	10	0	Arrowroot, „	1	16	0	2	17	0	
Slaughter „	2	5	0	6	10	0	Cayenne, „	1	10	0	3	0	0	
Milch cows	3	10	0	7	0	0	Tobacco, „	2	15	0	5	12	0	
Woolled sheep....	0	12	6	0	17	6	Potatoes, per	0	5	0	0	13	0	
Kafir „	0	6	0	0	17	6	muid							
Angora goats	0	12	0	0	17	6	Sweet potatoes, }	0	2	6	0	7	6	
Ordinary „	0	5	0	0	12	0	per muid							
Swine	0	16	0	3	10	0	Butter, per lb.	0	0	6	0	1	6	
Fowls, per pair	0	0	9	0	2	0	Hides, „	0	0	0	4	0	2	0
Ducks, „	0	2	6	0	5	0	Sheepskins, each	0	0	6	0	1	3	
Washed wool, }	0	0	9	0	1	9	Bacon, per lb.	0	0	6	0	1	3	
per lb.							Cheese, „	0	0	8	0	1	6	
Wheat, pr. muid	0	18	6	1	10	0	Firewood, per }	1	0	0				
Maize „	0	5	0	0	13	6	waggon load }							
Oat hay, per }	0	4	0	0	7	0	Building tim-	4	10	0				
100 lbs.							ber, p.waggon }							
Sugar, per ton....	17	0	0	2	1	0	load							

Very much of the large range of price is due to the thinly-peopled character of the land and the difficulty of internal transport. The following prices were quoted at the commencement of the present year, as representing the average prices of the articles named, as nearly as it was practicable to give them:—

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheaten flour, per barrel }	2	3	4	Beef, per lb.	—	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
of 196 lbs.				Mutton, „	—	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wheat, per imperial bushel	—	6	8	Pork, „	—	6
Wheaten bread, per lb.	—	—	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rice, „	—	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Horned cattle, each	4	8	10	Coffee, „	1	4
Horses	10	3	2	Tea, „	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheep	—	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sugar, „	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goats	—	8	3	Salt, per cwt.	15	6
Swine	1	8	1	Cape wine, per bottle.....	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk, per quart.....	—	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brandy, „	6	1
Butter, fresh, per lb.	—	1	3	Beer, „	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ salt, „	—	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tobacco, per lb.	1	10
Cheese, per lb.	—	1	— $\frac{3}{4}$	Rum, per gallon	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

The average rates of wages in the colony at the commencement of the present year were:—

	£	s.	d.
General farm servant, per annum.....	48	—	—
Female domestic „	18	17	2
Skilled artisans, per day	—	6	8
Native servant, with rations, per month	—	7	6
White waggon driver, per month.....	3	5	8
Native „ „	1	1	—
Native leaders, „	—	6	10

The following statement gives the variation of the rates of labour through a period covered by the previous eight years.

Rates of Wages for various Descriptions of Labour in the Colony of Natal for the Year 1857, and for the Eight Years ended with 1866.

Description of Labour.	1857.	1859.	1860-61-62.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Domestic, female, per annum	16 14 —	17 — —	24 —
Predial, or farm servant „	36 13 —	36 — —	60 —
Trades, skilled artisans, per day	— 7 1	— 8 6	— 8
Kafir, with rations, per month	— 6 3	— 8 —	— 10
Waggon driver (white person), } per month	3 12 —	3 12 —	{ 1860 5 10 '61 6 — '62 5 10
Waggon driver (coloured), per } month	1 3 6	1 5 —	{ 1860 2 — '61 1 10 1860 — 15 '61 — 10 '62 — 10
Leaders, per month	— 6 2	— 8 —	

Description of Labour.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Domestic, female, per annum	20 — —	18 10 —	23 5 10	15 5 5
Predial, or farm servant „	65 — —	48 10 —	44 6 8	45 6 8
Trades, skilled artisans, per day	— 8 4	— 8 2	— 7 4	— 7 6
Kafir, with rations, per month	— 10 —	— 10 5	— 9 9	— 8 3
Waggon driver (white person), } per month	4 — —	4 10 —	3 5 —	3 13 —
Waggon driver (coloured), per } month	1 10 —	1 19 —	1 9 —	1 5 2
Leaders, per month	— 10 —	— 10 3	— 10 3	— 8 2

At the commencement of the present year there were sixty-six schools in the colony supported or aided by the public revenue.

The attendance at these schools was:—

Boys	1,077
Girls	694
Total	1,771

The average daily attendance of pupils at these schools was 1,290.

The amount contributed by the Government to the support of these schools for the last year was 3,878*l*.

The amount contributed directly by the parents of the pupils was 2,666*l*.

The entire cost of education (exclusive of a very few private schools, of which returns are not available) was 6,545*l*.

Giving an average cost of 3*l*. 14*s*. for each pupil.

Allowing for private schools, about one in eight, in round numbers, of the whole population of Natal were in attendance at schools.

The depressed social condition of the colony during the two years extending from 1865 to 1867 was distinctly obvious in the comparison of the sources from which the cost of the schools was drawn in the year 1865, with the figures given above.

In the year 1865 the attendance of pupils was :—

Boys	1,052
Girls	692
Total	<u>1,744</u>

The average daily attendance of pupils was 1,455.

The Government share of the cost of the schools was 3,615*l*.

The general contribution was 3,061*l*.

The total cost of education, 6,676*l*.

The number of pupils attending the public schools of the colony for the preceding eight years, from the year 1859, in which the appointment of a Government Superintendent of Education for the colony was made, was :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1859.....	706	405	1,111
'60.....	609	490	1,009
'61.....	597	440	1,037
'62.....	751	574	1,325
'63.....	789	582	1,371
'64.....	931	649	1,580
'65.....	1,101	695	1,796
'66.....	1,107	678	1,785

In the year 1865 there were thirty-four native schools, aided and inspected by Government, of which six were industrial training schools, and the rest schools for general education, but requiring the teaching of the English language.

One hundred and twenty natives were in training in the industrial schools, and 372 native females were taught to sew.

The entire attendance at the schools was about 1,700.

The cost of the schools to the Government for the year was:—

	£
Industrial schools	1,000
Common „	909

The natives themselves in this year contributed 205*l.* towards the support of the schools.

Thus about 1 in every 100 of the native population of Natal was receiving some kind of useful civilised instruction in the year 1865; that is, immediately before the author left the colony. In this particular, most probably, about the same condition of affairs is maintained at the present time.

The number of prisoners in confinement in the several gaols of the colony, at the Michaelmas term, during the last six years, was:—

	White Prisoners.	Native Prisoners.
1862.....	31	131
'63.....	48	165
'64.....	61	134
'65.....	35	164
'66.....	37	214
'67.....	33	209

The greatest number of prisoners found in the gaols, at any one time, during the same series of years, was:—

	White Prisoners.	Coloured Prisoners.
1862.....	40	179
'63.....	50	184
'64.....	72	199
'65.....	55	264
'66.....	51	314
'67.....	59	333

Of the number of prisoners in the gaols at the Michaelmas term of last year, the cases were:—

	White Prisoners.	Black Prisoners.
Felony	5	58
Theft	18	81
Assault	1	21
Other offences	8	56

The revenue derived from the post office of the colony during the last four years was:—

	£
1864	6,000
'65	5,030
'66	4,768
'67	4,482

The colonial expenditure for imported beer, wine, and spirituous liquors was, for—

	£
1858	13,821
'64	26,861
'65	38,754
'66	15,303
'67	15,030

For the first nine months of the present year, 13,017*l*.

The public debt of the colony, irrespective of the excess of expenditure over revenue for the last two years, at the beginning of the present year was :

For the harbour improvement, 163,000*l*., to be paid off in twenty-three years ;

For the introduction of Indian coolies upon the plantations, 50,000*l*., to be paid off in thirty-one years.

The expenditure made by the Imperial Government for the defence of the colony, during the last seven years, was :—

	Commissariat.	Ordnance.
	£	£
1861	39,744	4,871
'62	33,076	4,076
'63	38,970	4,816
'64	33,934	3,193
'65	41,453	3,923
'66	33,937	2,328
'67 commissariat and ordnance	£36,779	

The following statement shows the several sources from which the public revenue of the colony was raised in the last year :—

	£		£
Customs	35,399	Miscellaneous receipts	1,001
Port and harbour dues	921	Interest of deposits	172
Excise	1,413	Surcharges recovered	33
Land sales	2,806	Receipts on reserved list	1,232
„ revenue	4,649	Various receipts in aid	4,721
Transfer duties	4,728	Repayment of advances	611
Auction dues	1,769	Remittances between chests	5,340
Stamps	1,845	Bills	3,101
Taxes (native hut tax)	22,067	Transfer from harbour works	1,505
Postage	4,482	Loans incurred	14,957
Fines and fees of court	3,764	Receipts from Cape Govern- }	200
Fees of office	1,022	ment	
Sales of Government property	322	Drafts between stations	4,797
Reimbursement of advances ...	4,297	Total general revenue	129,755
Sale of ammunition	2,589		

Public loans account £12,876.

The classification of the colonial expenditure for the past year is given in the following statement:—

	£		£
Civil establishments	17,880	Conveyance of mails	7,643
Judicial „	14,444	Public works and buildings....	7,915
Ecclesiastical „	1,050	Roads and bridges	7,076
Educational „	1,480	Miscellaneous services	10,770
Medical „	1,116	Expenditure on natives	227
Police and gaols	3,967	Native expenditure — re- } served civil list	3,612
Legislative council	925	Immigration	5,885
Pensions	122	Gratuities in aid of public } institutions	1,937
Revenue service	1,894	Allowance to imperial troops	4,259
Administration of justice	2,199	Special payments	1,127
Educational grants	2,694	Mounted police.....	964
Public hospitals	515	Payments of interest—Go- } vernment bonds	13,909
Police and gaols, beyond } establishments	3,933	Sums refunded	187
Rent of public buildings	686	Total actual expenditure....	118,328
Transport (travelling expenses } and conveyance of specie } and convicts).....	1,560		

The climate of Natal is a very remarkable one; and it is now quite possible to reduce several of its most important and interesting features to statistical expression.

In a period of eight years 20 feet 2 inches of rain fell at the capital city of Maritzburg, which is a little over forty miles from the sea, in a direct line, and 2,095 feet high.

Of this quantity 16 feet 8 inches belonged to the six months, October, November, December, January, February, and March, which, therefore, constitute the wet season.

Three feet two inches belonged to the months of April, May, August, and September.

Four inches belonged to the months of June and July.

The average monthly fall for one of the six wet months is 4'14 inches.

The average monthly fall for one of the dry months is 0'24 of an inch. The average monthly fall for each of the intermediate months is 1'21.

Rain falls on 134 days in the year, and on 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ in each one of the six wet months. The greatest and the mean fall of rain for each month in the year is given in the following table:—

Rain-fall in Inches for the Months.	Greatest Fall in Eight Years.	Mean Fall for Eight Years.	Rain-fall in Inches for the Months.	Greatest Fall in Eight Years.	Mean Fall for Eight Years.
January.....	6'63	3'92	July	0'74	0'23
February	7'59	4'41	August	3'44	1'14
March	5'04	3'29	September.....	3'11	1'32
April	2'02	1'44	October	7'21	3'60
May	2'94	0'95	November	8'95	4'58
June	1'28	0'26	December	6'23	5'04

The mean temperature of the year at Maritzburg, for a period of eight years, was 64·71° Fahrenheit.

The highest temperature in the eight years was 97·60°.

The lowest temperature 29·00°.

The greatest range of temperature in the eight years, 68·60°.

A freezing temperature was recorded at nights five times within the eight years.

There are about twelve days in the year on which the temperature rises to 90°.

About fifty days on which it rises to 84°.

About one hundred and fifteen days in the year on which the temperature does not exceed 70°.

Eight days in the year on which it does not rise to 60°.

About eighty nights in the year on which the temperature falls to 50°.

About two hundred and ten nights on which it falls to 60°.

Seven nights on which it does not fall to 70°.

Twenty-three nights on which it falls below 40°.

In the following statement the mean, highest, and lowest temperatures of the several months of the year are given:—

Mean Temperature.

Months.	Mean of Eight Years.	Months.	Mean of Eight Years.
January	71·4	July	55·2
February.....	71·8	August	59·7
March	69·7	September.....	65·1
April	64·8	October	66·6
May	59·3	November	67·1
June	55·2	December	70·4

Highest Temperature.

Months.	Highest in Eight Years.	Mean Highest of Eight Years.	Months.	Highest in Eight Years.	Mean Highest of Eight Years.
January.....	93·0	90·3	July	82·2	79·1
February	97·1	91·0	August	89·8	84·2
March	92·8	87·5	September.....	95·4	92·1
April	89·5	84·6	October.....	96·0	90·7
May	85·2	79·4	November	97·2	91·0
June	78·2	74·7	December	97·6	92·3

Lowest Temperature.

Months.	Lowest in Eight Years.	Mean Lowest of Eight Years.	Months.	Lowest in Eight Years.	Mean Lowest of Eight Years.
January.....	51·8	57·8	July	29·0	34·2
February	55·8	58·4	August	34·8	38·7
March	42·0	52·2	September.....	38·0	43·5
April	40·2	46·3	October.....	45·2	48·7
May	35·4	39·6	November.....	45·2	50·9
June	32·0	35·8	December	52·2	56·4

The average temperature of the coast district is about three degrees and a-half Fahrenheit above that of Maritzburg.

In 1,095 evenly distributed observations the wind was blowing at Maritzburg—

820 times from the cool quarter, off the sea.

140 „ „ hot quarter, off the land.

130 „ „ along shore.

About twenty-five times in the year a strong, very dry, hot wind from the north-west blows at Maritzburg, for a few hours only at a time. The occurrence of this wind affords a very interesting illustration of the power of statistical treatment to elicit law out of seeming confusion. If these hot winds are noted during any single year, it is not possible to detect any clear order in their recurrence; but if a period of eight years is taken, and the average number of hot winds for each month during the series of eight years is deduced, the order given in the following table becomes immediately apparent.

Hot Winds.

Days on which Strong Hot Winds occurred.	Greatest Number in Eight Years.	Mean for Eight Years.	Days on which Strong Hot Winds occurred.	Greatest Number in Eight Years.	Mean for Eight Years.
January.....	3	1·3	July	4	2·3
February	3	1·2	August	7	3·2
March	4	0·7	September.....	8	5·1
April	3	0·8	October.....	8	4·2
May	3	1·2	November.....	4	3·0
June	3	0·8	December	5	1·7

The hot wind increases in frequency from June to September and decreases in frequency from September to December, being very

unfrequent for the remaining months of the year, from January to June. In other words, it is a phenomenon entirely dependent on the great seasonal march of the vertical sun to and fro across the parallels of latitude.

In speaking of the Kafir race, the author wishes it to be distinctly understood, that although the natural tendency of these people is to repose and indolence, this by no means implies any incapability of being induced to accomplish much useful work when placed within the influence of European energy and direction. There were between eleven and twelve thousand natives reported to have engaged themselves in some kind of useful service to white masters during the last year. The author really estimates the capacities of the south-eastern African Kafir race very highly, under the circumstance of judicious handling and management. The pith of the matter is, simply, that this race can be raised in civilisation by appropriate action from without, but does not raise itself through internal and inherent development. This, however, in common with various other topics of less local interest, have been avoided on this occasion, because the time has not yet come to deal with it statistically. The author has considered that hopes, anticipations, fears, and regrets are not properly topics for a meeting of the Statistical Society.

It should also be understood that all the methods and processes employed for collecting information regarding economical facts, are necessarily rude and imperfect in young lands circumstanced like Natal. The figures presented in this paper have been collected with considerable care, and they are the best that are available at the present time. They must, however, on the whole, be accepted as mere approximations to the truth. They are certainly near and illustrative approximations, and, therefore, possess very considerable positive value. The author also desires to say that he has taken care that the points which he has brought into leading prominence are those upon which most exact reliance can be placed. Where he has been able to see his own way clearly, he has pointed to the deductions which have seemed to him to be obvious and unmistakable. In all other instances he has left the facts to speak without interpretation, for themselves.

APPENDIX.

A.—Land under Crops in the Colony of Natal, 1859-66.

Nature of Crops.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat.....	1,459	1,410	1,443	1,075	613	1,139	1,324	1,859
Indian corn.....	24,368	43,703	24,498	33,682	24,451	23,475	28,342	63,260
Kafir „.....	3,215	11,266	8,600	5,167	7,430	11,540	8,953	22,155
Oats.....	7,695	5,939	7,954	2,547	3,772	4,062	1,141	1,148
Barley.....	444	210	342	277	314	313	190	206
Beans.....	147	170	178	206	146	229	137	245
Buckwheat.....	82	60	37	101	98	125	65	113
Potatoes, common.....	1,929	416	563	551	509	594	629	1,108
„ sweet.....	576	488	629	1,010	950	758	832	1,456
Sugar cane.....	4,596	6,341	7,442	8,980	9,836	10,766	11,590	12,796
Coffee.....	169	166	164	218	269	792	1,991	3,154
Rice.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot.....	1,039	680	235	130	188	226	397	451
Cotton.....	—	18	63	235	1,230	2,580	1,361	1,262
Tobacco.....	—	33	221	82	353	313	260	164
Vegetables.....	344	371	309	523	642	834	830	796
Total cultivated area.....	46,064	71,271	52,678	54,784	50,801	57,746	58,042	110,176

C.—Value of the Exports from the Colony of Natal, 1852-67.

	1852.	1857.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Arrowroot.....£	—	3,136	1,547	2,801	2,848	3,943	5,744	9,139
Bean and peas.....	338	142	140	231	56	95	439	1,266
Flour and meal.....	—	948	737	252	47	518	157	—
Grain.....	940	771	4,970	9,008	788	846	7,511	6,184
Butter.....	6,701	12,142	11,381	8,204	5,650	3,395	11,114	8,056
Salt meat.....	—	1,413	183	124	3	—	1,672	4,006
Hides.....	1,196	22,365	5,514	6,431	4,783	6,236	5,471	4,252
Horns and hoofs.....	41	602	882	1,048	272	759	385	—
Skins of all kinds.....	—	268	728	1,315	2,083	1,942	1,052	2,019
Animals, living, horses, &c.....	—	434	486	145	105	239	131	1,429
Ivory.....	6,274	18,170	27,059	40,736	26,254	19,154	6,673	5,908
Ostrich feathers.....	—	875	2,510	7,255	6,972	11,299	10,921	11,200
Wool.....	2,026	9,887	38,432	48,526	61,720	66,747	71,433	80,999
Cotton.....	65	—	62	832	2,646	3,984	4,699	4,902
Sugar and molasses.....	12	2,291	21,293	26,216	94,359	76,618	66,253	70,563
Spices, cayenne pepper.....	—	—	—	140	86	387	1,172	1,226
Total value of articles of export.....£	27,846	82,497	127,228	158,565	220,267	210,254	203,402	225,671

B.—*Value of the Imports into the Colony of Natal, 1852-67.*

	1852.	1857.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Cotton manufactures £	10,953	16,206	28,496	26,412	54,346	33,832	22,783	41,359
„ blankets and sheets	3,544	9,648	12,624	3,073	4,090	10,686	5,427	9,237
Linen	1,001	3,262	5,417	3,346	6,304	5,999	3,483	6,109
Woollen manufactures	3,210	5,252	6,025	9,885	19,387	11,437	7,734	9,490
„ blankets	2,297	3,270	4,572	4,721	7,824	14,270	5,466	6,137
Leather manufactures	2,050	3,855	10,302	17,414	22,370	15,675	6,149	10,503
Apparel, &c.	2,572	6,889	24,538	23,476	34,606	27,702	16,045	17,154
Haberdashery.....	8,413	21,372	25,685	33,556	42,044	38,134	28,002	27,153
Beads	1,982	3,466	1,986	2,483	3,566	1,386	599	375
Saddlery, &c.	1,149	3,645	5,813	8,757	11,218	8,584	1,814	957
Cabinet and upholstery } ware	543	4,732	9,469	6,625	9,568	9,599	2,662	3,628
Iron of all kinds	556	1,928	11,776	18,431	24,230	19,442	2,557	4,057
Ironmongery, cutlery, &c.	4,559	9,082	31,740	15,558	33,073	28,508	10,091	7,078
Wood, boards, &c.	377	611	5,952	5,781	8,946	12,113	87	—
Agricultural implements	1,735	1,743	5,077	4,094	4,558	1,172	1,069	1,200
Machinery and railway } plant	925	4,874	12,219	10,705	9,796	9,458	9,405	778
Harbour works	—	—	52,772	23,601	2,600	—	—	—
Ale and beer gals.	(25,640	31,401	152,563	55,994	123,051	168,093	102,236	73,747)
„ value £	2,224	3,743	19,406	9,765	13,328	22,048	8,927	8,896
Spirits	4,585	7,775	11,884	17,284	22,612	16,706	6,196	6,136
Wine	1,835	2,939	8,320	8,632	14,603	9,344	5,624	2,841
Coffee	5,090	10,373	14,622	26,443	23,150	9,937	14,443	9,816
Tea	1,633	2,882	7,313	7,598	7,726	4,747	3,399	4,932
Sugar, raw	4,429	1,366	422	281	5	—	—	—
„ refined.....	1,042	839	2,616	2,228	2,236	1,264	883	564
Oilmen's stores	2,347	4,317	13,640	10,559	16,406	9,961	5,330	2,554
Tobacco and cigars.....	1,721	1,017	1,381	8,137	6,560	1,955	1,459	1,036
Flour and meal	8,948	5,577	20,143	29,608	31,320	15,728	22,931	13,482
Grain of all kinds	599	634	4,762	6,842	6,918	9,285	2,838	3,426
Rice.....	641	1,101	6,096	9,274	9,716	9,401	10,520	10,785
Total value of articles } of import	£ 103,701	184,549	449,469	473,333	591,686	454,206	263,305	269,580

D.—Prices of Articles Imported into Natal, 1857-66.

Imported Articles.	Prices.				
	1857.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheaten flour, p. barrl.	2 12 6	2 10 —	2 15 —	2 15 —	2 17 6
Wheat, per bushel	— 10 —	— 9 9	— 15 —	— 11 —	— 12 6
Wheaten bread, pr. lb.	— — 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	— — 3	— — 3	— — 4	— — 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Horned cattle, each	3 8 6	6 18 —	7 10 —	8 10 —	6 18 6
Horses, each	18 — —	19 — —	15 — —	16 — —	14 16 —
Sheep „	— 10 6	— 19 —	1 — —	— — —	1 — —
Goats „	— 5 3	— 9 6	— 6 —	— 9 —	— 14 —
Swine „	1 1 —	1 18 —	1 10 —	2 — —	2 — —
Milk, per quart	— — 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	— — 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	— — 4	— — 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter, fresh, per lb.	— 1 2	— 1 9	— 1 6	— 1 6	— 1 8
„ salt „	— 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1 6	— 1 3	— 1 —	— 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese, per lb.	— 1 —	— 1 —	— 1 2	— 1 9	— 1 4
Beef „	— — 3	— — 4	— — 5	— — 6	— — 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton „	— — 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — 6	— — 7	— — 7	— — 7
Pork „	— — 6	— — 6	— — 7	— — 7	— — 7
Rice „	— — 3	— — 5	— — 3	— — —	— — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coffee „	— 1 —	— 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1 —	— 1 —	— 1 2
Tea „	— 2 11	— 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 3 6	— — —	— 3 9
Sugar „	— — 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	— — 5	— — 4	— — 4	— — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salt, per cwt.	— 11 1	— 11 —	— 10 —	— 12 —	— 12 —
Wine (Cape), per bot.	— 1 4	— 1 10	— 1 6	— 1 8	— 2 6
Brandy, per bottle	— 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 3 9	— 4 —	— 5 —	— 4 10
Beer „	— 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1 4	— 1 6	— 1 6	— 1 6
„ draught, per qt.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— 1 —	— 1 —
Tobacco, per lb.	— 1 9	— 1 9	— 3 —	— 3 6	— 5 —

Imported Articles.	Prices—Contd.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheaten flour, p. barrl.	2 12 3	2 15 5	2 2 8	2 18 6
Wheat, per bushel	— 9 8	— 12 —	— 11 2	— 12 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wheaten bread, pr. lb.	— — 4	— — 4	— — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Horned cattle, each	7 12 —	7 10 —	5 12 —	4 16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Horses, each	18 2 —	7 10 —	12 6 6	10 15 —
Sheep „	— 19 —	1 6 9	— 17 6	— 15 7
Goats „	— 11 6	— 14 3	— 11 8	— 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Swine „	1 17 6	1 6 6	1 11 9	1 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk, per quart	— — 5	— — 5	— — 5	— — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter, fresh, per lb.	— 1 5	— 1 3	— 1 4	— 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ salt „	— — 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1 —	— 1 2	— 1 — $\frac{1}{4}$
Cheese, per lb.	— 1 2	— 1 7	— 1 3	— 1 3
Beef „	— — 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — 5	— — 5	— — 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mutton „	— — 7	— — 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	— — 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork „	— — 6	— — 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	— — 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	— — 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice „	— — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — 5
Coffee „	— 1 2	— 1 3	— 1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tea „	— 3 10	— 3 10	— 3 8	— 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar „	— — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salt, per cwt.	— 14 11	— 12 4	— — —	— 14 7
Wine (Cape), per bot.	— 2 8	— 3 —	— 2 10	— 3 —
Brandy, per bottle	— 5 3	— 5 2	— 5 5	— 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beer „	— 2 —	— 1 10	— 1 11	— 2 —
Tobacco, per lb.	— 3 3	— 3 3	— 3 3	— 2 7 $\frac{3}{4}$

E.—Prices of Colonial Produce in Natal, 1859-66.

Description of Produce.	Prices of Native Produce.															
	1859.				1860.				1861.				1862.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheatp.muid	27	0—50	0		27	0—40	0		25	0—33	3		30	0—40	0	
Indian corn ..	4	0—8	3		6	0—30	0		10	0—28	4		5	0—11	4	
„ ground ..	7	0—14	6		10	0—35	0		21	0—30	4		8	0—19	0	
Kafir corn ..	—	—	—		—	—	—		8	0—25	0		5	0—10	0	
Oats	12	0—20	0		15	0—25	0		15	3—24	0		15	0—30	0	
Barley	10	0—15	0		15	0—24	0		12	0—20	0		12	0—25	0	
Beans	18	0—20	6		20	0—27	0		17	6—27	6		16	0—21	8	
Buckwheat ..	12	0	—		18	0—20	0		10	0—22	6		10	0—24	0	
Potatoes, com- mon, per muid }	7	0—15	0		10	0—20	0		10	0—20	0		10	0—20	0	
Potatoes, sweet, per muid	3	9—7	0		4	0—10	0		6	0—15	0		4	8—12	0	
Sugar	24	9—35	0		25	0—32	0		28	0—34	0		25	0—50	0	
Coffee	1	0	—		1	0—1	3		0	11—1	0		1	0—1	6	
Rice	0	3	—		40	0	per muid		30	0	—		30	0—37	6	
Arrowroot, p. cwt.	37	0—37	6		30	0—35	0		30	0—40	0		30	0—35	0	
Dried fruit, p. muid	40	0—80	0		40	0—60	0		20	0—40	0		20	0—120	0	
Wool	1	0—1	4		1	0—1	3		0	10—1	1½		0	10—1	6	
Cotton	—	—	—		0	1½	—		—	—	—		0	6	—	
Oathay, p. 1,000lbs	45	0—90	0		45	0—100	0		40	0—75	0		50	0—75	0	
Tobaccoper lb.	—	—	—		1	0—2	0		1	0—3	0		2	6—6	0	

Description of Produce.	Prices of Colonial Produce—Contd.															
	1863.				1864.				1865.				1866.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheatp.muid	29	9—42	6		26	9—50	0		12	8—35	0		20	0—35	0	
Indian corn ..	3	6—11	6		8	0—20	0		10	0—20	0		7	6—40	0	
„ ground ..	10	0—17	6		10	0—27	6		12	8—27	6		7	0—50	0	
Kafir corn ..	4	6—12	0		4	6—16	0		10	0—21	0		5	0—16	8	
Oats	15	0—25	0		13	9—30	0		19	0—30	0		15	0—27	0	
Barley	7	4—15	0		10	0—20	0		15	0—20	0		14	8—16	4	
Beans	10	0—29	0		10	0—25	0		10	0—25	0		12	0—20	0	
Buckwheat ..	11	4—20	0		12	6—20	0		12	6—15	0		14	0—18	3	
Potatoes, com- mon, per muid }	10	8—20	0		12	0—20	0		12	0—20	0		6	0—20	0	
Potatoes, sweet, per muid	4	0—12	0		5	0—10	0		4	2—8	0		3	8—12	0	
Sugar	15	0—46	0		17	0—46	0		20	0—50	0		18	0—30	0	
Coffee	1	0—1	5		0	11—1	6		0	9½—1	6		0	10—1	6	
Rice	28	0—55	0		28	0—52	0		25	0—37	0		30	0—75	0	
Arrowroot, p. cwt.	38	0—67	6		30	0—67	6		30	0—40	0		25	0—38	4	
Dried fruit, p. muid	—	—	—		†	0 6½—4	0		†	0 6½—75	0		†	0 3—0	7½	
Wool	0	10—1	0		0	10—1	0		0	5—1	3		0	7—1	1	
Cotton	0	6—1	6		0	5½—2	0		0	4—1	8		0	3—1	3	
Oa' hay, p. 1,000lbs	47	6—70	0		47	6—105	0		47	6—105	0		35	0—120	0	
Tobaccoper lb.	1	0—2	9		1	3—5	0		0	7½—4	6		0	9—4	0	

Note.—A muid is a sack of three imperial bushels capacity.

* Per bag.

† Per lb.